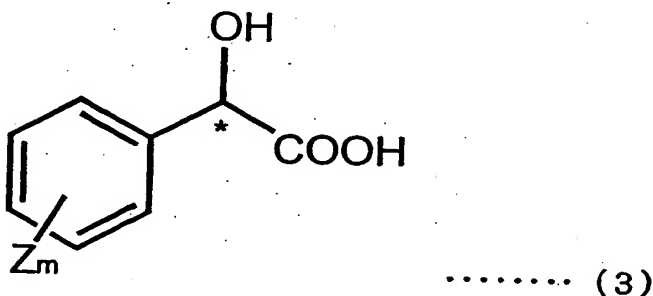


Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

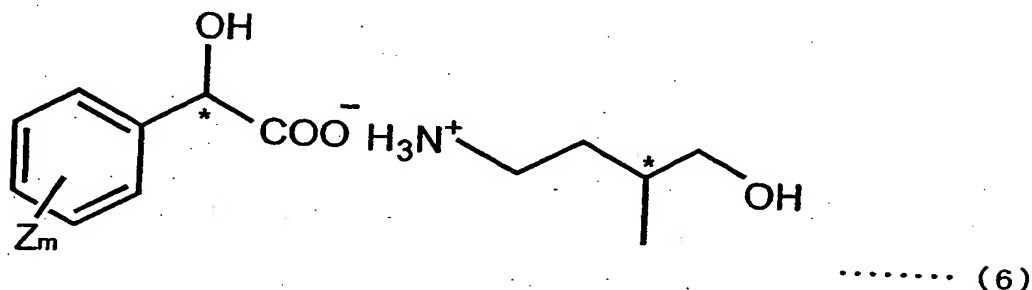
Claim 1 (currently amended): A process for producing optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol which comprises: treating racemic 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol with an optically active organic acid to obtain a diastereomeric salt, crystallizing out the resulting diastereomeric salt, and subjecting the salt to solid-liquid separation, wherein said optically active acid is (i) dibenzoyl tartaric acid, (ii) 10-camphosulfonic acid, (iii) 3-phenyllactic acid, (iv) N-acetyl-(D)-valine, (v) an optically active mandelic acid derivative represented by the following formula (3),



wherein Z is hydrogen or a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, halogen atom, alkoxy group, hydroxyl group, nitro group, methylthio group or benzoyl group; * denotes asymmetric carbon; m is an integer of from 1 to 5; and, when m \geq 2, Z may be same as or different from each other.

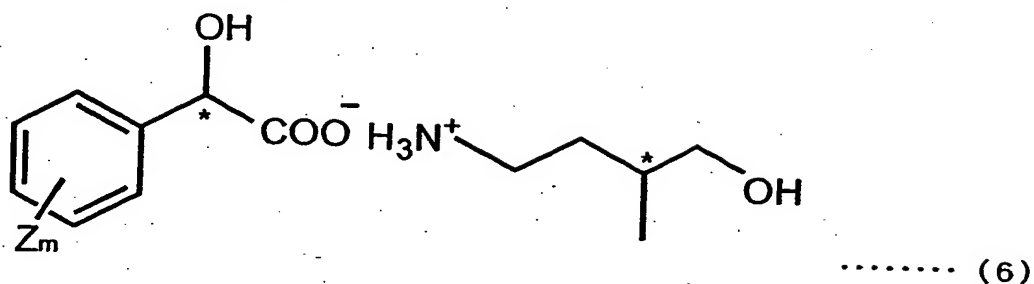
Claims 2-51 (canceled).

Claim 52 (currently amended): ~~The A~~ salt of optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol with an optically active organic acid, ~~according to claim 49~~ wherein the optically active organic acid is (i) an optically active mandelic acid derivative and the structure of the salt is represented by the formula (6)

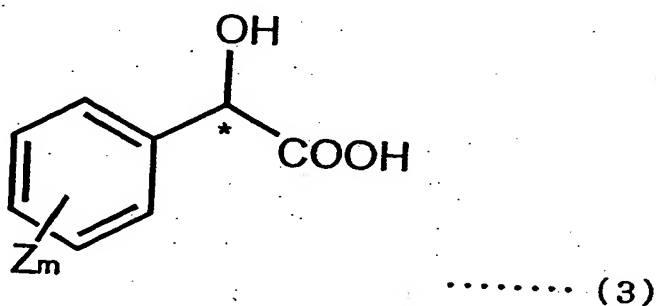


wherein Z denotes hydrogen or a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, halogen atom, alkoxy group, hydroxyl group, nitro group, methylthio group or benzoyl group; * denotes asymmetric carbon; m is an integer of from 1 to 5; and $[[;]]$, when $m \geq 2$, Z may be same as or different from each other, (ii) dibenzoyl tartaric acid, (iii) 10-camphosulfonic acid, (iv) 3-phenyllactic acid, or (v) N-acetyl-(D)-valine.

Claim 53 (currently amended): A process for producing a salt of optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol with an optically active organic acid which comprises $[[;]]$:
treating racemic 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol with an optically active organic acid to obtain a diastereomeric salt, crystallizing out the resulting diastereomeric salt, and subjecting the salt to solid-liquid separation, wherein the optically active organic acid is (i) dibenzoyl tartaric acid, (ii) 10-camphosulfonic acid, (iii) 3-phenyllactic acid, (iv) N-acetyl-(D)-valine or (v) is an optically active mandelic acid derivative represented by the following formula (3) and the structure of the salt obtained is represented by the formula (6).



wherein Z is hydrogen or a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, halogen atom, alkoxy group, hydroxyl group, nitro group, methylthio group or benzoyl group; * denotes asymmetric carbon; m is an integer of from 1 to 5; and, when m \geq 2, Z may be same as or different from each other,



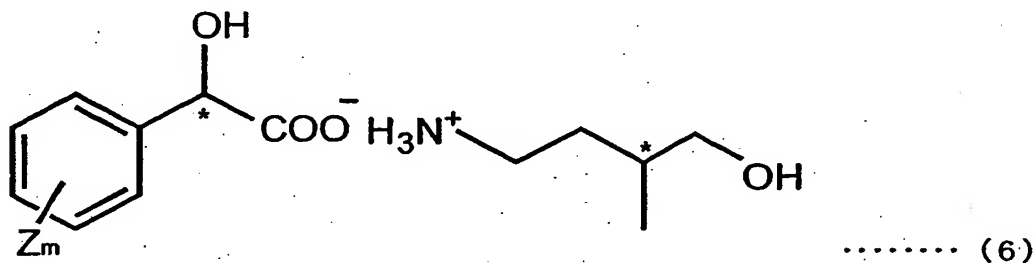
wherein Z and m are the same as in the formula (3).

Claims 54-62 (canceled).

Claim 63 (currently amended): A process for producing optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol which comprises[[:]] :

bringing a diastereomeric salt of optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol and an optically active reagent for optical resolution into contact with a solvent and an alkali

to decompose the salt, subjecting the resulting reaction mixture to solid-liquid separation to obtain a filtrate, and obtaining optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol from the filtrate, wherein the optically active reagent is (i) an optically active mandelic acid derivative wherein the diastereomeric salt thereof is represented by formula (6)



wherein Z denotes hydrogen or a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, halogen atom, alkoxy group, hydroxyl group, nitro group, methylthio group or benzoyl group; * denotes asymmetric carbon; m is an integer of from 1 to 5; and, when $m \geq 2$, Z may be same as or different from each other, (ii) dibenzoyl tartaric acid; (iii) 10-camphosulfonic acid, (iv) 3-phenyllactic acid, or (v) N-acetyl-(D)-valine.

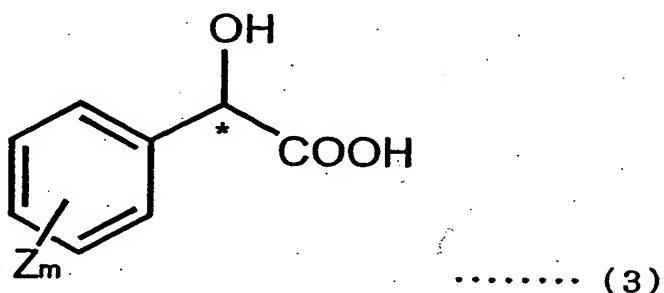
Claims 64-71 (canceled).

Claim 72 (currently amended): A process for recovering an optically active reagent for optical resolution used in producing optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol which comprises:

bringing a diastereomeric salt of optically active 4-amino-2-methylbutane-1-ol and an optically active optically resolving agent into contact with a solvent and an alkali to decompose the salt, subjecting the resulting reaction mixture to solid-liquid separation to obtain a filtration residue containing an alkali salt of the optically active reagent for optical resolution, bringing the filtration residue into contact with a solvent and an acid to crystallize out an optically active reagent for optical resolution, and subjecting the optically active reagent for optical resolution thus crystallized out to solid-liquid separation to recover it, wherein the optically active optically resolving agent is (i)

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dibenzoyl tartaric acid, (ii) 10-camphosulfonic acid, (iii) 3-phenyllactic acid, (iv) N-acetyl-
(D)-valine or (v) an optically active mandelic acid derivative represented by the following
formula (3),



wherein Z is hydrogen or a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1-10 carbon
atoms, halogen atom, alkoxy group, hydroxyl group, nitro group, methylthio group or
benzoyl group; * denotes asymmetric carbon; m is an integer of from 1 to 5; and, when m
≥ 2, Z may be same as or different from each other.

Claims 73-82 (canceled)